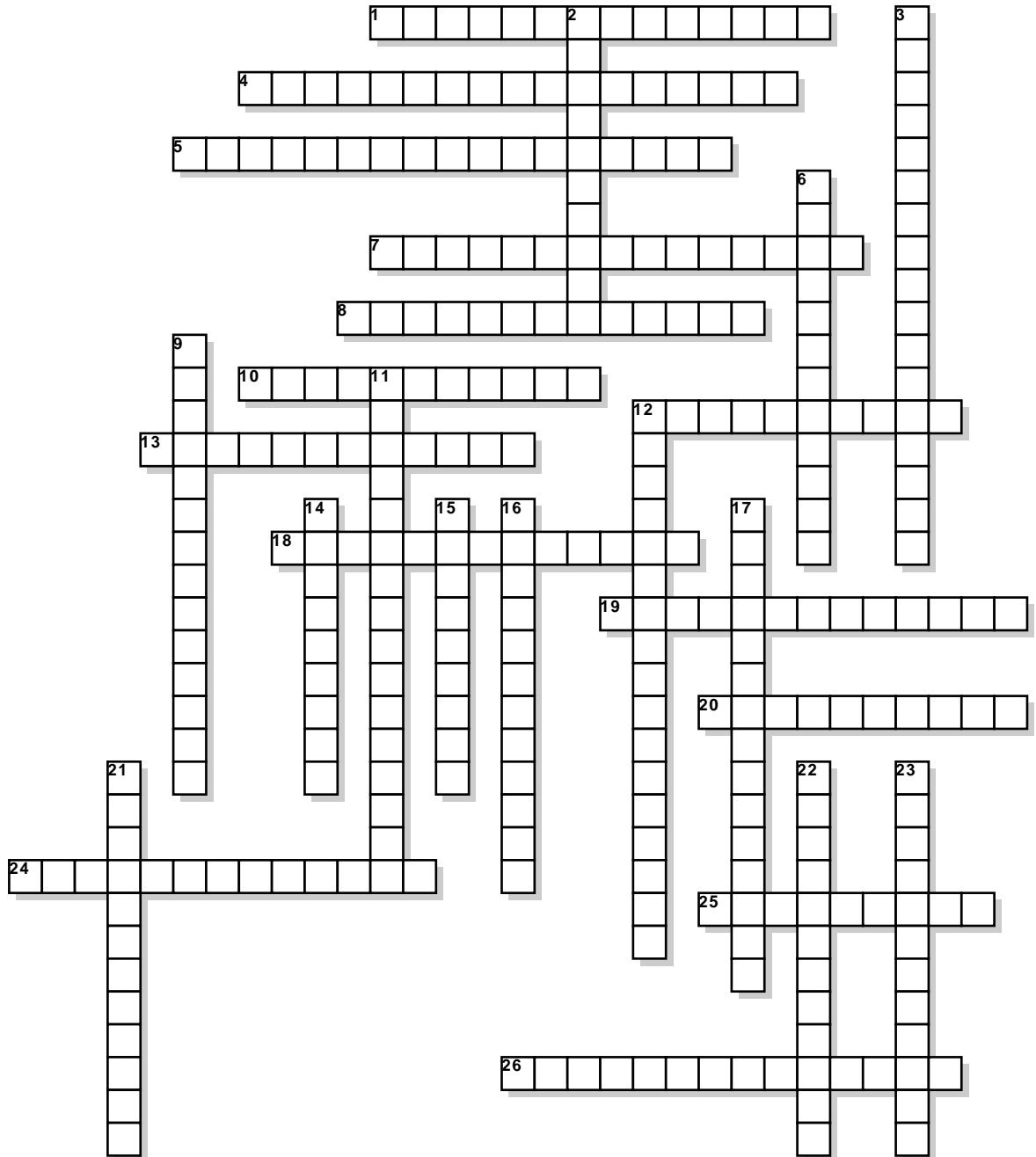


Battle of Gettysburg Commanding Officers



Across

- 1 This Confederate General commanded a brigade in Pickett's Division. He led his troops, during the Pickett Pettigrew and Trimble's Charge, on foot across nearly a mile of open field and into the Union line where he was mortally wounded.
- 4 A Bowdoin College Professor, Chamberlain had risen to the rank of colonel of the 20th Maine Infantry by Gettysburg. His battle tested veterans were pitched into a desperate fight with the 15th Alabama Infantry on July 2nd and despite nearly overwhelming odds, won the day at Little Round Top thanks to their colonel's stubborn guidance.
- 5 Union General in charge of the defense of Culp's Hill on the night of July 2nd, 1863.
- 7 Inspiring, bold, and daring, this Union General proved to be an outstanding field commander at Gettysburg. Meade sent him as his representative to Gettysburg on July 1, where he took command of the chaotic situation.
- 8 A newly appointed Union Brigadier General, Webb was placed in command of the "Philadelphia Brigade" during the march to Gettysburg. During Pickett's Charge on July 3rd, his troops met and threw back the Confederate breakthrough at the Bloody Angle.
- 10 Commanding General of the Army of the Potomac.
- 12 This Confederate General commanded a division of troops in Richard Ewell's Corps. His troops were the first to enter Gettysburg on June 26, 1863. His hard marching troops swept away the Union Eleventh Corps on July 1 but could not break the defenses of East Cemetery Hill the next day.

Down

- 2 The Commanding General of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.
- 3 Commanding the Third Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia, this Confederate General's troops opened the battle on July 1, 1863. His troops also fought on July 2, and he sent the better part of two divisions into the grand assault on July 3, also known as "Pickett's Charge".
- 6 He commanding the Second Corps that was once "Stonewall" Jackson's. This Confederate General's troops arrived in the right place and attacked at the right time, stampeding Union troops through Gettysburg and capturing hundreds. His failure to continue attacking would cause many to wonder what might have occurred had a more aggressive commander been in the general's boots. This Confederate General's troops arrived in the right place and attacked at the right time, stampeding Union troops through Gettysburg and capturing hundreds. His failure to continue attacking would cause many to wonder what might have occurred had a more aggressive commander been in the general's boots.
- 9 This Confederate General led a North Carolina brigade on July 1st and a division in Pickett's Charge on July 3rd. Eleven days later while crossing on the Potomac River at Williamsport, he was mortally wounded by a Union cavalryman. He was the last Confederate General lost during the Gettysburg Campaign.

Across

- 13 This Union General, commanded a brigade of Michigan cavalry regiments. On July 3, 1863, he displayed his dynamic ability to lead men in battle, leading regiment after regiment in desperate charges that eventually won the day in the cavalry battle east.
- 18 One of the more flamboyant of Lee's generals, the charge on the 3rd day of battle is named after him.
- 19 A colorful politician turned general, he led his Union Third Corps to Gettysburg, determined not to allow the Confederates to hold higher ground. His controversial move forward from Cemetery Ridge on July 2nd resulted in the bloodiest day of fighting, costing the general most of his corps and a leg.
- 20 A General who commanded a cavalry division in the Army of the Potomac. His troops encountered the head of a Confederate column on June 30th near Gettysburg. He decided to stay in the area overnight and wait for the Confederates to return the following day.
- 24 This 22 year-old West Pointer was a Lieutenant commanding Battery A, 4th United States Artillery. His battery was destroyed in the cannonade prior to Pickett's Charge though Cushing chose to remain on the field with his lone surviving cannon, which he served against the Confederate infantry attack until shot dead at his post.
- 25 Marching from Cashtown, Pennsylvania on the morning of July 1, 1863, this General's troops fired the first southern shots of the battle.

Down

- 11 Serving as Meade's Chief of Engineers, this Union General was surveying the Union left when he spied Confederate forces moving around the Union left and toward Little Round Top. Realizing its importance, he rushed troops to the hill's defense, which ultimately saved the Union line on Cemetery Ridge.
- 12 As Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, this doctor's skills at organization and support were unequaled. The task of treating countless wounded in and around Gettysburg was left up to his undermanned staff that worked diligently to save thousands of wounded Union and Confederate soldiers.
- 14 This General commanded the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, he directed a successful raid through Maryland and Pennsylvania that ended in controversy when his arrival at Gettysburg came long after the battle had begun.
- 15 General in charge of the Union artillery, his disciplined use of Union batteries played a major role in defeating the Confederate battle plans for July 2 and 3.
- 16 As colonel of the 15th Alabama Infantry, this former lawyer and outspoken newspaperman found himself and his regiment fighting in some of the roughest terrain on the Gettysburg battlefield. In the bitter contest with the 20th Maine Infantry on the boulder-strewn slope of Little Round Top, he would lose almost half of his regiment.

Across

26 Union General officer who took command of the First Corps after the death of its leader, General Reynolds. He deployed his experienced troops on a line west of Seminary Ridge and held the ground until overwhelming numbers forced his depleted regiments to retreat through Gettysburg.

Down

- 17 Commander of the Confederate First Corp. This General's troops would bear the brunt of the fighting on July 2nd and July 3rd at Gettysburg. The general was in charge of the main Southern attack on the last day of the battle, even though he did not believe in its success.
- 21 He commanded a division under General Longstreet. His troops marched 18 miles on July 2nd and then attacked Union troops on Little Round Top and at Devil's Den. This Confederate General was seriously wounded in the arm while leading his troops into battle.
- 22 The General who commanded the First Army Corps. He was encouraging his soldiers in a swift counterattack on Confederates in a grove of woods adjacent to the McPherson Farm when he was instantly killed.
- 23 Commanding the Union Eleventh Corps, this one-armed General took charge of the field after the death of Reynolds and secured Cemetery Hill as the final Union position for which he later received a congressional thanks.

Possible Answers:

Abner Doubleday, Alexander Webb, Alonzo Cushing, Ambrose Powell Hill, Daniel Sickles, George Custer, George Meade, George Pickett, George Sears Greene, Gouverneur Warren, Henry Heth, Henry Hunt, James Longstreet, James Pettigrew, JEB Stuart, John Bell Hood, John Buford, John Reynolds, Jonathan Letterman, Joshua Chamberlain, Jubal Early, Lewis Armistead, Oliver Howard, Richard Ewell, Robert E Lee, William Oates, Winfield Hancock